We commend to our readers the able and resting Report of the Secretary of the Interior ments, and shall give a synopsis of both this after-

The proposition that the unpurchased use opjoyment of some adequate portion of the earth's yet affirms it; it has not even permeated the se that document is reported to be, able as it can hardly fail to be. No bill embodying it, however cautiously and guardedly, has yet been accorded the honor of a rejection by Yeas and Nays to either branch of Congress, though we think the ering though the hope of the lowly, we invoke we once more commend it to general attention.

not imply that 'Property is Robbery;' it and consumption by one man of the fruits of and ther's toil. It affirms and insists on a radical dis aterior, God-created elements-air, water printed, rendered specially or properly hisother words, Property-so it is urged that the vi unimproved portions of the planet's surface, be not to one man, nor to several, by virtue any gift, grant, devise or sale, by any conquero potentate, or congress, but to all men who need and by virtue of their necessity and to the extent thereof-no farther. Governments have necessar rily a duty to perform in relation to such land but not that of selling them to the grasping and alletting them to every land needer accord ing not to his wealth, but to his need-not t his pecuniary ability, but rather to his destitution Man to Live-and of course to live somewherenot by virtue of his coin but of his manhood, an the resulting duty of the State to apportion a proved lands within its limits, not to those who wi give most for them, in the expectation of belo nabled to wring still more out of the necessity their fature cultivators, but to those who need most and of course could give least. And this a portionment, it is urged, so far from enabling an e to live in idiences, would deprive thousands of their present facilities for indolent and lexuriou living out of the heavy toll which Land Monopo empowers them to exact from the sweat and to of the landless - Why are not those suggestion worthy the consideration of the fortunate and powerful? Who shall presume to decide off-has hat the Land System enacted and so rigidly er forced by the inspired Lawgiver to the Hebrew is in po feature, under no modification, adaptab

to the polity of a Christian Republic? Land Reform-the Right of the Landless some patch of wilderness to improve and cultivate -has hardly yet begun to be considered by the accredited leaders of public opinion, but it is the less destined to be widely discussed and we think ultimately adopted as a corner stone of Re publican institutions. The present silence of the Commercial Press and of those above it in the so cial hierarchy only proves that the idea is ye lations of its future brightness. Already withi the last year four States and one Territory have inscribed on their statute-books the pioneer mes sure known as 'Homestead Exemption,' and se versi others are now obviously on the verge of doing it. Within twenty years from the fire agitation of the subject, three fourths of the State composing this Union will have secured the Homof every family against legal confecution for the debts of its owner. Do many thinkers suppose that the movement will stop here? When it shall have been established that a family shall not be divested of its home because of debt, will no the propriety of some legislative exertion to se care homes to those who have none be logical? irresistible?

This is confessedly the more difficult of achieve ment, in communities where the entire Soil has legally, however unwisely, been granted away a s portion of the People. Not so in our own coun At this moment, of the entire arable Soil of the Union not more than one-third is the property of individuals, while a great portion even of this third is the legal property of its improvers and cultivators. Land Monopoly, even with the ale of British Crown grante, Royal Governor patents, Datch patroonery, Spanish empress: grants, Virginis, Texas and other Military Bount ands, to say nothing of gross frauds and juggles, has as yet fastened upon but a small portion this magnificent domain of ours, stretching from the Bay of Fundy to the Pacific and from Lake rior to the mouth of the Rio del Norte .-

What shall be the fate of the residue ! ... There always have been, always will be, projects enough on foot to curry favor with the settlers of to-day by reducing the price of public lands, granting loose preemptions, giving away right and left in furtherance of this, that and the her scheme of local or general utility. None of these touch the core of the evil; nay, they palpably tend to hasten the triumph of Land Monope-What is needed is not the rendering of land in vest tracts more easy of acquirement, but a system under which whoever needs land may choose

and take, out of that not already brought under cultivation, though he have no money to pay for while he who does not really need more land can not obtain it at any price. No act which does not fimit future acquisitions can be of any practica worth, unless as a step-stone to something hetter. Any law that does will hit the mon-ster in the eye, even though it should leave untouched the price new exacted. The teachillings per acre charged for wild land by the Goverument is indeed a serious tax on the ploseer's usually empty-handed first efforts it often compels him for years to be his own mill-horse and his children to drink marsh-water instead of milk; but the speculator goporally stands between and the Government and takes two or three dollars out of his scanty savings for every one that goes into the Treasury. Labor pays Ten Millions year more for Land to work on in order that the ent may realize a scenty Three Millions.

There are few taxes so one ous and baleful as that.

—We are on the verse of a new year, opening the second half of the Nineteenth Century. Shall

THE NEW-YOLK TRIBUNE FOR SUROPS ready at 8 o'clock This Morning-Price 6 IT WILL CONTAIN

THE LATEST NEWS PROM ALL PARTS OF THIS CONTINENT

this port To-Day, will be found to contain a complete digest of all the late local and political &c.; California, Isthmus and South American ials on all subjects of present interest; and so ac-

Fall of Pinstering in a Church.

Last evening just as the prescher commenced speaking in the Episcopal Church of this place, a large circle or soroll of platerior, far feet to diameter, full with a creak down to the disor, a distance of about 20 feet. It was miraculous that no lives were lost, as the Church was crowded in every place, except executy where it fell, directly in front of the polytic.

New-Mexico-Her Condition.

lished at Independence, Western Missouri, has

Congress, has been nominated by the Loco Foco Members of the Georgia Legislature from the let Congress

loquent and effective champions of Total Absiltence from intexteating Liquors, is about to lecture for week or two in Eister Co. N.Y. We bespeak for his

KENTUCKY .- The Constitutional Convention this State has nearly completed its labors. Geret Davis's proposition to engraft the principles of Native Americanism on the New Constitution

papers of Friday publish a correspondence which passed in Washington between the Ohio and Indiana The Members' note requested of Mr. Collamer an extry in this arrangement—to which the 200 miles between Washington and Cincinnati over which there are no speedler mesma of conveyence than horse-power, precludes the practicability of thus trans-missing documents which can readily be sent by Tele The Cincinnati people, however, are not at all proper with tile arrangement—tooleting that the Ex-press should also have been run Westward on the 120 nailes of Railway to Cumberisad, with an increased rate of horse-speed from that point.

The President's Message was Telegrapher rom Bultimore to Pittsburgh complete in six hours and twenty minutes, in ample season to be published yesterday to the morning journals of that city simuanequaly with its appearance in those of Washington Baltimure, Philadelphia and this city.

Frem Africa.

The brig Venezuels, Fowler, from the Rive saboun, West Africa, Oct. 19, reports that the port of Gleants is under blockeke by the English for the put pose of suppressing the Siave trade, and that sin May 12 the Assinee River has been under a blockadby the French

From Haytt. We received yesterday by the brig Santiago, Capt Burgess, from Aux Cayes, Dec. 5, a document signed by seven ship masters now at that place, warn ing all masters and owners of vessels egainst its su therities Capt. E. Radeliff of the American brig Ges Worth was, seconding to this statement, grossly insult ed and abused by a negro employed on a lighter, an when the negro finally threatened to kill him, applied to the Port Officer to have the negro restrained. That officer refused to entertain the above complaint, but caused the Captain to be arrested. The American Consulthereupon applied to the highest officer of the place for redress; but that functionary, after hearing the statement of the negro, refused to listen to the wil nusses of the Captain, and swore that he would throw the Captain into a dungeon and cut off the Consul's head. The Consul, however, soon evoled him off, and

the affair was postponed to another day. It had not been settled when the above statement was mailed. The Santiago further reports that on the eve of their departure from Aux Cayes, ten Dominicians had pilaged and burned to the ground two Haythen villages named Polite Revere and Dams Maria, which caused a great excitement at Aux Cayes. The Haytien feet was then lying at that port, but left immediately for Dame Maria.

IF The U. S. Steamer Missouri, it will be membered, was burnt to the water sedge and sunk at Gibraltar some seven or eight years ago. Since that time two English companies have made ineffectual at tempts to raise her. Last June the U. S. Government sent out our old friend Capt Taylos, of submarine otoriety, to make a survey and report on the practicability and estimate the expense of raising the old buil from her slimy bed. Capt. T. executed the commission and sent his report some time sluce to the Se cretary of the Navy. He has just returned in the Em-pire City rise Medias, Jamaics, &c. and has taken rooms of the Missouri can probably be raised, though it would doubtiess prove rather an expensive enterprise.

On his way home Capt. T. was taken seriously ill a Liston, and was attended by the Royal Poyetoians, who assured him that he could not possibly five but a few days, but having no disposition to give it up so, he dis-charged his medical attentants and doctored himself so successfully as to be able to leave Lisbon in a few days for home. He has not settirely recovered, but his play sicism, Dr. Doane, thinks he will be 'about' in a few days.

We learn that the Richmond and Fred-

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Six: The sot to establish the Department of the Interior was passed at the close of the last set stop of Courters, when the attention of that bod sion of Congress, when the attention of that be was occupied by a large accommission of pa-business, in carsequence of which it was left, some respects, imperfect. The Department named in the title "A Home Department;" of enactment, is believed to express the f of Congress as o the name, but the land the act hand being imperative, I felt cos

form the duties over which the approximate control are given by this set to the Secretary

thirty-seven colors and sixty-eight cobes, to which an early appropriation will be desirable. Fratic authorises. In applying the appropriation for the painting and repairs of the Capitel, it become necessary to examine with are the co-dition of the walls, and to remayer such portions of the atome as were crum bring or failing off in scales, that the count of pain certain equality of temperature, charging slow with the changes in the temperature of the air a a change from e.dd to warm, the walls remain for a time cold, and there is condensed upon them a portion of the moisture of the atmo-ohere, as upon a pitcher containing ice wa-ter in a suitry day. The stone being very purous, readily absorbs the moisture, and the natural cement which seems to be slowly soluble water, is dissolved or otherwise loses its adhe conds to preserve the building; but unless some other and more permanent protection be resorted by, it is destined to early dispidation. If leave who, approtected from atmospheric action for one aits of the time that marble structures are known to have stood, this poble edifice we

me a mound of annd.
The Pressury building and the present Paten The Pressury building and the present Patent Office building are of the same material, and, having been in no manner protected, already show signs of decay. The corries of the Trensury building, which exposes a heavy mass of stone to atmospheric action, begins to be most-grown; and pieces of the molding of the Patent Office building have crumbled and failer. Beside its tendency to disintegration on exposure, the stone in its best condition is weak, offering little more resistance to a crushing force than common brick. Those buildings cannot, with all possible care, be ong preserved by the means at present adopted. But if the rome as it stands in the walls could be readered permanently and absolutely impermeable to monsture, the principal difficulty would be removed; and this may perhaps be done by some areans abown to the sits, or which may be discontant. removed; and this may perhaps be done by some areans known to the arts, or which may be disco-vered by experiment. For this purpose I wonk recommend that apecimens of the atone be care fully analyzed, and that a series of experiments be tried, with a view of finding some chemical agent the application of which will prevent its absorpmoisture, and thus strengthen and rende

ie. sequence of the defective quality of th In consequence of the defective quarty of the stone, and of reports from committees of Congres in 1837 and 1839 condemning it, I thought prope to direct that the wings of the Patent Office public ing simuld be constructed of a different materia After full consideration, a white marble, from a quarry in Baltimore county, Maryland, was se-sected. It is a strong stone, resisting about time times as great a crushing force as the sanistone of the front building. All the practicable tests which were applied show it to be dorable. It is a material of great beauty, and it will be easter a make the freet beliding correspond with it i solor, than with the gray guess, or any other at one and durable stone of mixed or varied colors

at one and durable atone of mixed or varied colors, which could be readily procured. The work on the eastern wing is considerably advanced.—Something has been done on the bundation of the western wing, but the whole appropriation has been expended, and it is important to the progress of the work that a further appropriation for the continuance be made at an early day.

In order to make room for the foundation of the eastern wing, it became necessary to remove a part of the conservatory, in which is kept the rich conception of troples! plats that were selected and preserved with so much sail and our by Capt. Wilkes and the scientific gentlemen who accompanied him on the exploring expedition. The appropriation with roud be applied to that object being insufficient to order a new building the appropriation would could be applied to that object being insufficient to erect a new building adapted to the purpose of their permanent preservation, it was thought best to remove that part of the streetine which interfered with the foundation of the Patent Office, and rebuild it in a cheap manner, so as to preserve the plants until Congress might fix upon a spot on which a permanent building should be constructed, and select adjacent grounds for the calitration of the hardier plants of the collection.

owing to the limited appropriation for that object, but little in planting or adorning them. And in carefully looking over the best planted portions of the grounds, near the President's mansion and about the Capitol, it cannot but be observed how measer is the coolection of trees and shrubs, both native and exotte. In planting the newly enclosed grounds, this defect ought to be remedied, at least as to those of our native forcests, of which may varieties, and some of them the most beam utiful and the best fitted for plaintations and laws, have been wholly neglected. A rich variety of exities, though designation is of less into the convenience in the convenience of the planting and the best fitted for plaintations and laws, have been wholly neglected. A rich variety of exities, though designate, is of less importance. many varieties, and some of them the most beau tiful and the beat fitted for plaintations and lawns, have been wholly neglected. A rich variety of exities, though desirable, is of less importance, as

the Patent Omce, which make he proceed ind collects the results of the inventive genius of he American people, is an object of increasing increast and importance. The satisful and ready application of the accumulated stores of human knowledge, especially in the natural sciences, to be wants and purposes of man, is a distinguishing marketeristic of the present size. Not but that

out just to apply it as the Commissioner recommends, or in some other manner, that the wisdom of Congress may suggest for the encouragement the inventive acts and the reward of successful

ance in our country, and embodies within itself be principal elements of our national wealth an-

f some agricultural experiments and statistics.

we done much toward the advancement of agriartly owing to this, partly to the natural fertility fits soil, the best cultivated and most highly pro-

ductive country in Europe.

FENSION OFFICE

The am out of business in the Pension Bureau is large. The number of invalid pensioners has increased during the last year nine hundred and eighty-nine. The whole number now on the list

is four thousand one hundred and filteen.
The amount of claims for bounty land warrants
filed prior to the 5th of November last was 83,000 these there have been suspended or rejected

e number which remain to be filed may be es-Making an aggregate of 103,000

It will be seen by the Report of the Commis-ioner of the General Lend Office that the surveys of public lands have been pressed forward with diligence and energy, so as to bring new and good lands into market sufficient to supply the wants of

The quantity sold for cash in the first
torrequarters of the year 1848 was 1,448,240 51 acres.
In the first three-quarters of 1849 ... 887,206 40 do.
Showing a diminution of ... 561,034 11 acres.
The amount located by bounty war
rants in the first three-quarters of
1848 ... 1,525,200 acres.
1848 ... 2,486,560 do.

in the first three quarters of 1849. . 2,496

public, and modified from time to time as experience indicated changes, which would adapt it more perfectly to the waste of the people, has been thus far effectual, and will, while it is preventing a ike large incomposites of land and specu-lations injurious to these who purchase for cultiva-tion. The capitalist cannot purchase up the national domain, and while the United States con-

national domain, and while the United States con titines to be a vender in the market, prices are necessarily kept down to her minimum. Hence it is now seldom purchased on speculation, and over those who hold the bounty land warrants for sale do not find it profitable to locate them, for they are not thereby enhanced in value. Generally, the farmer who emigrates prefers to select his own farmout of a wider area of good land, rather than to take, at a little larger price, the selection of another. These warrants, therefore, add little to the annual sales of the public lands. The soldiers do not generally locate them; but they are used a where money would outherwise be used as a means of payment. The claims for bounties, under the acts of February 11, 1847, and 19m August, 1848, as shown above, are, in round Making in the aggregate

Of these, 2,932 have been satisfied in money, and 70,390 have been allowed—to be existed in land—which will require. And should there be but 100,000 walld id should here we say look then there
will remain 20,600 unsatisfied
cidins, which, if southed in land,
will require a further quantity of 4,020,400 acres.

Leaving yet to be located

The propertion of warrants used justeed of purchast modey in the Grainary sales will probably

character. It is understood that titles of some kind, generally not valid without the confirmation of Congress, have been produced, and are claimed, to some of these points, which, if confirmed to and made the property of individuals, must be purchased back at a very large price. The right of the United States to such sites, where valid, ought to be at once sameted, and every apot necessary to the use of the Government should be selected and separated from the general mass of public lands, and reserved from sale, and from the operation of the preëmption laws, as they shall be exceeded to that Territory.

MINERAL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA

in it is understood that a few of the larger grants cover, to some extent, the mines of gold and quicksliver. By the laws of Spain these mines did not pass by a grant of the land, but remained in the Grown, subject to be disposed of according to such ordinances and regulations as might be from time to time adopted. Any individual might enter upon the lands of another to search for ores of the precious metals, and, having discovered a mine, he might register and thus acquire the right to work it on paying to the owner the damage done to the survace, and to the Grown, whose property it was, a fifth or tenth, according to the quality of the mines. If the finder neglected to work, or worked it imperfectly, it might be demonated by he worked it imperfectly, it might be demonated by he worked to have been sho retained by Mexico while the was avereign of the Territory, and to have passed by her transfer to the United States. It is a right of the movered in the body of the grant, and it will rest with Congress to determine whether, in those cases where lands duly granted contain gold, this right is shall be asserted or relicquianed. If relinquished, it will require an express law to effect the object; and if relianed, legislation will be recessed by her was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the whether that the mines by registry or by denouncement was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the winds and the treasure as it is a mode of disposing of the public lands in the first instance ceased to be legal of the public lands in the first instance ceased to be legal after the transfer of the sovereignty.

Thus it appears that the deposites of gold, wherever found in the territory, are the property of the United States. Those, however, which are known to exist upon the lands of individuals are of small economics.

14.656,600 do. 5.095 400 dq. 9,631,900 da.

or seignorage, should involve a forfeiture of the taoif, and also of the mice. The terms of less sale should be favorable to the miner, and the should be stringent to enforce the payment of seigno

Since the discovery of the mines, gold in California has not ranged higher than \$16 per onoce; its actual value is a fraction over \$18. The difference between its true value and the highest price at which it has seld, or would probably ever sell, avecup to houses transactings in open, regular and legal business, is therefore one wants, being more than half the amount that ought to be reserved as rent or seignorage.

If the penalty suggested above should be provided for an attempted evader, and the ordinary advantages given to the officer or person who should detect the froud, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in case of smugging, it would not be the foreut, as in the same in the small advance of price, to be obtained at a small profit and great risk, nor would the miner risk a sale at a small advance of price, to be obtained at the hazard of a heavy forfeitare. The absolute security of the lawful business, the safety of the find when deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the small profit and great risk of attempted frauds would be reasonable security against them.

of Spain asserted more sternly and guarded more strictly the rights of the Crown to that metal than to

The deposite of quickeliver, known to exist in California, is a sulphuret of mercury, or native cincabar. The stratum of mineral, several fact in thickness, has been traced for a considerable distance along its line of strike. The specimens assayed at the Mint range from 15 5 to 31 35 per cent of metal; it is easy of access, and is mined and reduced without difficulty. So much of the mine as has been traced is situated on a ranch, to which the title is probably valid; and since the United States took possession of the country as attempt has been made to acquire title to the same by denovacement. This proceeding is, for the reasons that i have already given invalid. It, therefore, remains for Congress to determine whether they will relinquish or assert the title of the United States in this mine.

ROAD TO THE FACIFIC. BOAD TO THE PACIFIC.

tile of the United States in this mine.

ROAD TO THE FACIFIC.

The population of California, already considerable in numbers is rapidly increasing by immigration. Advocturers, attracted there in search of rold, are gradually forming a fixed population, and must, in the nature of things, soon draw after and connect with them the ordinary accompaniments of social life. Its mining will become a regular branch of productive industry, employing many hands and much machinery, and affording the necessary encouragement on the spot to the building up of work shops and the exercise of the mechanic art. It has already a considerable commerce, which is constantly increasing and must soon tecome extensive, not only with our own country and Europe, but with China and the Pacific Islands, including Japan, whose ports it is believed will be opened to the admission of its gold. This concurrence of favorable elements, among which should be included the agricultural and manufacturing capacities of Oregoe, will cause to spring up, with a rapidity herestolore unexampled,

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Reception of the British Minister. Sir Heary Bulwer was presented to the President by the Secretary of State on Monday, the Bits inst at 2 P.M. as the Enroy Extraordinary and Mini-

inst at 2 P M, as the Envoy Extraordinary and Mini-ter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The Minister ac-companied the delivery of his letter of credence with the subjoined remarks: Siz. -1 need not say that it gives me the succreat grati-fication to be the bearer of the credectials which I have leat had the borner of placing in your hands. Permit me to say, that in coming to your country, I do not feel that I come as a foreigner to a foreign land, our pations seems the same language; secting from the

oued by you.

I hope, sir, that your residence in this country may
prove as agreeable to you, personally, as you have given
me good reason for believing that it will be honerable
and advantageous look to Great British and America.

Bannon's Museum —At this catabilishment yesterfa the cowd was more intense than on any former occasion that an admirable were all the arrangements, that even one had an opportunity of seeing all the sights, greates anall—from the Chant Hales to the dwarf Maj. Gen. Mol. We see that the same exhibition, with several attracts

Nisto's -Toutght is devoted to the interests of Andre Rivel, one of the deverent of the Ravel troupe. His fill is a great one, including the gorgeous new comic antennine of Ravul, or the Magic Star.

Comes -Prespium Shell, Open, Chain Pattern, \$6. The is the largest and most complete in the city. Just re Z M. QUIMBY, 363 Broadway. 21 door above Duane st.

Just received, a letter from PRESIDENT TAYLOR, in favor of MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.

for the box of your Cold Candy, which you so kindly seet me. I shall resort to its use with great confidence in its of facey for the alleviation of coughs and colds. I remain, very respectfully.
Your friend and acres

Sold, wholesale and retail, by Mrs. W. JERVIS, M. WINDOW SHAPES AND DRAPERY -J. C. WOODFORD, 291

Draperies, Tassels, Glidings, &c These goods will be disposed of at prices to meet the views of the most ecoposed of at prices to meet the views of the most eco mical, to make room for more extensive pusiness ar nomical, to make room to rangaments. We adated those about purchasing to fa yor alm with a call before making a selection. d22 of

(7 Astoutabling inducements are now offered to house tempers. The choice of the whole stock of English car peting, rugs, oil cloths, table covers, etc. contained in five peting; ings, on clotas, table covers, etc. contained in ave large show rooms, at 99 Bowery, Hraam Andanson's, is offered at wholesale prices, giving all an opportunity of saving some twenty five per cent, on the purchasing of such articles. We advise all about purchasing to embrace

this sare chance.

HOLIDAY PARSENTS —A new and very cheap assortment of Embroidered Collars, Linen Holifs, Chemisettes, Cafe. Habits, Lace Capes, Berthas, &c expressly for holiday gifts, at J. & T. FARRELL, & Co.'s, 507 Broadway, next International Arts Union. dt 3 ld:
First ron Houney Preserve.—Ladley and misses'
mufs, capes, cuffs, &c. will be sold at greatly reduced
prices, for the next two weeks at Harrey's, (se he will

then prepare for his usual Spring business) All who want a good article would do well to call. J. H. HARLEY, HARLET STROP.—By the use of this article the

operation of shaving becomes at once easy and agreeable For nearly thirty years which this article has been before the public, none has received so many encomiums in proof of utility, or enjoyed its enviable reputation. A liberal discount to wholesale parchasers.

G. SAUNDERS & SON, 147 Broadway.

d21 3teod* cor. Liberty-st. and 307 Broadway.

COUGHS. COLDS AND INFLUENZA.

There is no season of the year that the above dis-cases are more prevalent than the present, there is scarcely an individual that has not got a cold or cough of some sort, and many think themselves qualified to be their own dector. Alse: how often has this defusion caused many who were afficted with a common cold or catarre. to use some nostrum, or in many cases some remedy, the effect of which was to dry the expectoration, causing the polegm that ought to have been cleared out to be retained, and a deep-seated Consumption was the result. Every stands counted to be legal after the transfer of the sovered and the second to be legal after the transfer of the sovered the source of the so case of Consumption commences with cough species from the individual saving taken dold; and in the majority of cases this slight cough is entirely neglected, believing that it will soon get well of likely, but it still goes on—the progress of the disease is so insiduous that the patient does not observe that he is daily growing worse, and of the he is aware of it, his longs are diseased to such as extent that few remedies will remove it. In proof of this position go to the Consumptive and commence with his disease, and he will tell you daily that he is geing better and soon will be well, and in many cases this will be toes not observe that he is daily growing worse, and be ter and soon will be well, and in many cases this will be their cry until the day of their death, but you can easily perceive that they are growing worse daily, and will wonder how they can but deceive themselves. Such my reader, may be your case if you have cold or cough: but do not be deceived, you have an institutions ensemy to consucceeds in curing every case of cold, and hundreds of cases of Consumption might be prevented by the use of this medicine. Its ingredients are purely regetable, and being an Indian remedy, is therefore different and supe reing an Indian remedy, is therefore different and superior to all others. Very many cases of Consumption.

Liver Complaint, and Dyspegals, have been cured, which had beffled all other remedies, the certificates of which can be seen at the office, and reference given to persons of unimpeachable veracity, who have experienced the benefits of this medicine, which is to be had at the province of the persons of the medicine, which is to be had at the province of the persons of the province of the province of the province of the persons of the province of t